

exact reflection paths based on which the glare problem is analyzed. To perform this analysis, special light radiation tracing programs have been developed by the inventor which were also employed for the construction of the blinds of the invention. Dashed ray bundle 19 falling onto blind 23 is retro-reflected on the upper side. This retro-reflection is shown on retro-reflecting toothed blind 24 as depicted by dash-dotted lines. It is only for the purpose of problem analysis that individual reflective ray paths 28, 29 and 30, 31, respectively, are split up and depicted separately. One portion of retro-reflection 28 is guided by one single reflection into the exterior space, a further portion 29 is guided by a plurality of reflections between blinds 24 and 25 into the exterior space. Rays 28 and 29 are reflected at a certain percentage at the inner side of insulating glass panes 21, 22. Reflections on pane 21 show rays 30, the reflections on pane 22 show rays 31.

The reflection of the retro-reflection can be seen in the case of ray paths 32 from the interior space by glaring in pane 21. The reflection of the retro-reflection in case of ray paths 33, 34 can be experienced from the reflection and glaring on undersides 35, 36 of blinds 26, 27. These problems of glaring by reflection of retro-reflection as explained can be found in all structures of the state of the art described. These problems of glaring will be removed by the present innovation.

In Figure 3, concave-shaped blinds 40 through 43 are shown the **prismatic** tooth angles of ^{inclination} incidence β of which increase starting from the irradiation level. Light radiation 45 ^{inclination} ~~incidence~~ within an angle β is retro-reflected by one single reflection into the ^{inclination} ~~incidence~~ irradiation level so that a concentration area 46 is formed which, in Figure 3, is situated in front of the irradiation level. This is reached in that the angles of incidence β , for instance, starting from the irradiation level increase as a concave curve 47 to the interior space. Individual teeth 48 through 55 form projected segments of curve 47. The teeth subjected to incident light radiation may be of plane or arched shape. Even if the blind is composed of only two and a half teeth, as similar to Figure 7, the construction

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